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General Mining News.

John Evans, of Operta, has struck a ledge of gold ore on his property, which is ten feet wide and carries 10% to the ton in gold value. The La Concha near Campus was sold recently for 50,000 and the new owners at once let a contract to sink a hundred foot shaft. The La Concha is a gold property which has a splendid showing. This country is directly tributary to Douglas and its prosperity will be a factor in the progress of this city.—American.

Work has been resumed on the property of the Coronado Copper company, and will be pushed with vigor. The company owns a valuable group of claims in the Coronado mountains near Metcalfe, adjoining the great Coronado mine of the Arizona Copper company. In fact, the company owns a considerable territory between two of the Arizona copper company's principal claims at Coronado, and it is upon this ground that the company is now doing development work. Work will be continued until the ground is thoroughly tested.—Copper Era.

The Shannon mine is now running through its smelter about 120,000 tons of ore per annum. The smelting ore average between 4 per cent and 8 per cent copper, and the concentrating ore between 2½ per cent and 4 per cent, the average of the two in copper contents being at present close to 5.6 per cent. Of this the management is recovering approximately 5 per cent. The Shannon company in August on a production of 869,000 pounds made a net profit of 119,000 above operating expenses and interest charges. During the month the smelting works were shut down three days.—Globe Silver Belt.

W. S. Owens is in town from the gold mines owned by him and Henry Goheen, of Douglas, and situated six miles southeast of the mouth of the San Pedro, and about one and a half miles from the Saddle Mountain mining camp. Mr. Owens exhibited a specimen of the ore which is full of gold. Only a small streak of this rich ore has been uncovered, but its value runs up into the thousands. The vein has been opened to a depth of only 14 feet. Mr. Owens has recovered about 2,000 lbs of gold in a mortar and shipping the gold thus extracted to the San Francisco mint. He shipped 51 sacks of ore that showed no free gold, to El Paso and they brought 257½.—Globe Silver Belt.

The Home Copper Company board of directors held an important business meeting recently and made a deal with John Molder whereby they transferred ten of their gold mine claims to him for 75,000 shares of Home Copper Company stock which will be turned back to the treasury of their company. The claims purchased by Mr. Molder are known as the Buzzard's Shadow group located in the Copper mountain district about three miles from Morenci in the Morenci gold belt. Mr. Molder intends to drive the Lillian tunnel right on through the mountain. This tunnel is already in about 300 feet and in a body of low grade free milling ore which runs from 4% to 5% per ton, and John is confident of crosscutting a very rich body of ore farther in. He will also continue sinking the old shaft on the Buzzard Roost claim which some 18 years ago furnished much ore which was shipped to Denver, netting about 50% per ton. John has a force of men at work on his new purchase, and we hope he soon finds the rich ore which he knows is there. The Home Copper company is sinking its deep shaft on the Hobson claim and it is only a matter of a short time when this company will be producing pay ore. The wagon road has been completed to the mine and work will be pushed as fast as practicable.—Bisbee Miner.

One of the most important gold strikes ever made in the district is reported by Manager Potter of the Sierra de Oro. For the past year or more the company has been engaged in running a crosscut tunnel to develop its property. The tunnel is now in 800 feet and has just cut the fourth lead,

which is four feet wide and carries values of from 132% to 140% in gold and 6 per cent lead. This lead was struck at a depth of 462 feet from the surface, which gives the company a large amount of stoping ground. Three veins were previous to the present strike, all four of which were blind on the surface. The tunnel is being driven to cut two large veins which outcrop on the surface and which will be reached in 300 and 600 feet from the face of the tunnel. The tunnel will be continued until these two veins are cut, but the management now feels confident of a mine whether the ore veins carry values or not. The new strike carries the highest average gold values ever discovered in the district, and it is of the greatest importance to that section of the district, and doubtless will encourage others in the development of their property. In addition to the company's good luck in finding a vein of high grade milling ore, the tunnel is also making enough water to run a plant, which can be placed at the mouth of the tunnel, and the expense of transportation of ore saved, which will be a big item. The company is backed by Chicago capitalists, who have every reason to feel that they will soon have a good paying property.—Bisbee Miner.

Between 9 and 10 p. m. Saturday, the Val Verde smelter caught fire and burned to the ground. The fire was caused by an explosion of matte, which flew in all directions, starting a blaze wherever it struck. There was plenty of water and every possible effort was made to check the flames without avail. A wind prevailed at the time and the draft through the smelter soon fanned the fire into an uncontrollable roaring mass of flames. The insurance on the property was about 60,000. The net loss outside the insurance is placed at 100,000; loss of business and time not figured. This property was recently purchased by the Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Company, composed of eastern capitalists. Geo. W. Middleton, a most successful mining man, is vice president and general superintendent of the company's properties, which include the Val Verde smelter and some remarkably productive mines at Middleton. Mr. Middleton informed the Courier reporter that the smelter will be rebuilt as soon as possible and that the new smelter will be on a larger plan and of steel, so that slag explosions will not endanger it. He also stated that mine owners will not have to delay their shipments of ore to the smelter but a few days, as the company intends to prepare storage for ore and will buy right along, just the same as if the smelter was in operation. The new smelter will be built on higher ground and between the railroad tracks.—Prescott Courier.

The Albuquerque Citizen says: With a pint bottle full of gold dust and nuggets, a sheep herder came to Tres Piedras Monday, and reported having found the gold beside a skeleton fifteen miles west of the town. The news spread like wild fire and the herder was soon the center of a crowd of inquiring citizens, most of whom were anxious to locate the exact spot where the gold had been found. The herder said that near the remains are indications of there having been a camp of poles and brush. A prospector's pick and shovel, skillet and coffee boiler, and also the barrel and breech of an old time fire arm, with the woodwork all gone, were found beside the skeleton. There is a great rush toward the place.

Newest Goldfield Strikes.

A special from Goldfield to the Salt Lake Herald says: Five strikes, two of very considerable importance, have been made here during the past two days. Two are of shipping ore. On the Marcus sub-lease on the Red Top eight feet of ore has been exposed at grass roots, pinnings from which indicate values ranging from 15% to 150% per ton.

A streak of very rich ore has been shot into in the cross-cut on the Quartzite. A sample from twelve inches gave returns of 491% per ton.

Four feet of the ledge averages above 200%. There is a wide shoot of milling ore. Shipping ore is being sacked. The first shipment will be sent out in a few days.

On the Red Rock claim of the Golden Treasure company surface prospecting has opened up a five-foot ledge that assays 31.20% per ton. The vein appears to be in place and the management confidently expects to open up shipping ore with a little more depth. The same company will equip the Goldfield Treasure No. 2 group, lying just north of the Jumbo, with a hoisting plant and develop the property as rapidly as possible. The surface showing is considered very encouraging.

On the Moonshine lying northeast of the St. Ives, Waller and associates have located a 9-foot ledge, assays from which gave returns of 9%. The ledge will be opened up and thoroughly prospected at once.

A shipment of 300 sacks—approximately fourteen tons, will be sent out by the Sandstorm leasers on Saturday. The returns will be between 700% and 1,100% per ton. In an incline that is being sunk to prospect the ledge at a depth of fifty feet some very good pinnings have been secured. The shoot of very high grade ore that has been shot into will not be touched until the construction of a mill that is expected daily.

Great Hail Storm at Thatcher.

Thatcher was visited by the most terrific hail and rain storm on Sunday night that we have ever had. The rain extended over the whole valley but the hail seemed to be confined to this town and close vicinity. The hail storm was so severe that no one dared to face it and hundreds of birds were found dead next morning. Trees were stripped of their leaves and fruit, windows were broken in all parts of town as though stones were thrown through them. Nearly all the expensive glass on the west side of the new meeting house was broken. Hunt & Claridge's store was considerably damaged by the hail filling up the drain pipes, which caused the roof to leak. Probably all the fruit was either knocked off the trees or so badly damaged as to be almost worthless. It is reported that Eugene Caruthers lost about 4,000 worth of apples.—Guardian.

The October "Smart Set"

The October number of The Smart Set is a veritable mine of brilliant stories and poems. "Moored," by Anna A. Rogers, is the title of the novelette which opens the issue. It is a story full of power and quiet humor, dealing with the temptation which comes to the young wife of a naval officer while he is abroad and she is "moored" at home. The tale leaves a remarkably vivid impression and will attract wide attention.

Gouverneur Morris, in his short story, "The Lady of Moods," has written as striking a piece of work as has recently appeared in any magazine. Its wonderful art stamps this young author as a genius. In a wholly different vein is the late Guy Wetmore Carryl's humorous tale, "A Tide in the Affairs of Stephen Girdler." It is brimful of delightful character drawing. Variety is the distinguished note of the October Smart Set, and no two of its stories are in any way alike.

Do It Today.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

Oil Pumped from Bed of Great Artificial Lake.

From the bed of the greatest artificial lake in the world the state of Ohio is making a small fortune each year in royalties received from oil production in one of the most interesting fields in existence.

The artificial lake, nine miles long and five miles wide, is owned by the state, and is a part of its public works. It is known as the Grand Reservoir, and was built in Mercer and Auglaize counties in the northwestern part of the state, as a feeder to the Miami and Erie canal, which connects the Ohio river with Lake Erie.

In the early part of Ohio's development this canal was an important waterway, on which commercial and farm products of a large territory were transported to the market. With the railroad development in the state the canal fell into disuse, and has been a drain on the finances of the state for maintenance.

Of Ohio's entire system of public works the Grand Reservoir is perhaps the only branch that contributes toward self support.

When Northwestern Ohio oil fields were converting farmers into petroleum plutocrats several years ago and adding millions of wealth to the state, operators ventured the prediction that some day oil would come from the waters of the Grand Reservoir.

The location of the lake was such as to make it desirable territory for "wildcatting," as developing new territory is called. It was a hardy and uncertain experiment, but the prophecy was fulfilled and oil was struck. That was several years ago, and today there are 35 producing wells on the lake.

This development has been gradual, made so by the increased cost and hazard of drilling in a well. The state quick to see the possibility of the development, encouraged the industry as much as possible.

The canal commissioners lease the land to prospectors on a percentage basis. The state receives as its portion one-sixth of the oil production. At the present time there are about 3,000 acres under lease for oil purposes. In the last year 83,361.23% worth of oil was produced in this field, of which the royalty of the state amounted to 13,893.38%. It costs the state practically nothing to get this amount, and with increased oil production the state's revenue will be proportionately larger. With but a trifle more than one-sixth of the acreage of the reservoir under lease, the chances for a productive oil field appear rosy.

There is a great difference in cost in drilling for oil on land and in water. The cost of putting down a well in this field is 500% higher than on land.

The first thing necessary in prospecting in the water is to obtain absolute safety, so far as the strength and durability of the "rig" is concerned. The power of wind and water has to be combated and the danger to life and

limb minimized. To do this derricks are constructed on heavy piles, which are driven into the bed of the lake by pile drivers, operated by steam. These pile drivers cost about 800% and are a necessary piece of machinery in drilling.

The cost of putting piles down and building the derricks mean an additional 650%. When completed the derricks look like pyramids standing on stilts. When a "rig" is ready for drilling, iron casing is sunk into the bed of the lake. Down this casing the drill runs until oil sand is struck. When the well is ready for pumping it is, if one of a "string," hooked up and pumped by rod motion.

The derricks can, by this method, be stripped to a skeleton form and pumped from a central power house. This field has so far prospered as to afford such a power house. This decreases the cost of pumping the individual wells.

Aside from the business value of this field, there is a novelty in its location.

The oil field has created a twentieth century Venice, the streets of which, figuratively speaking, are paved with petroleum, and the riches are measured by tanks of oil. In this miniature city on water a colony of oil workers live. They remain on the derricks or in the pumping stations, miles from shore, for months at a time and enjoy life in a way that a landlubber little dreams of. Dwellers on one rig pay calls in boats on their neighbors, and when the routine of work becomes monotonous, aquatic sports are the rule.

Frequently the lake is storm tossed, at which time there is a possibility of their habitation being swept from under them. Or a flash of lightning might explode a tank and hurl death and destruction through the field. Thousands of dollars were lost in a recent storm in which the ice, which had frozen to a depth of 18 inches, broke up and was driven across the lake by a gale. Derricks were mowed down as if they were straw and the field was almost destroyed. Many men had narrow escapes. Those who were not warned before the ice broke in time to make a wild rush to the nearest shore, a distance of three miles, were forced to leap from one floe to another and thus make their way to safety.

Fire, the one thing above all others dreaded on the oil field, has visited the village. It is one of the paradoxes of nature that, with water everywhere, it is a useless element in fighting an oil fire. At such times the workers try to prevent the fire from spreading from one rig to another, relying upon chance that it will burn itself out before it spreads.

A fire on the water at night, when a 100 barrel tank is burning, is surpassing for its wealth of color but is dangerous to the men who are trapped with only a frail boat in which to reach a place of safety.—New York Herald.

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